

ABSTRACT

Antisense oligonucleotide gene therapy selective for the 5' region of PDGFR- β subunit mRNA was used in attempt to prevent intimal thickening following rat carotid arterial injury. Sustained ~~perivascular~~ application of the antisense oligomers for 14 days reduced PDGFR- β protein overexpression and prevented neointima formation by 80%. Alternatively, a ~~bolus~~ of antisense oligomers reduced the PDGFR- β protein expression by at least 90% for at least 28 days. Specificity was verified by the absence of effects on the expression of a non-targeted gene PDGFR- α . These data demonstrated that antisense oligonucleotide sequences can effectively suppress a growth factor receptor, and the reduction of intimal hyperplasia after injury correlates with the extent to which these oligomers inhibited PDGFR- β protein expression. Advantageously, reduction of intimal hyperplasia was also accomplished with an almost completely restored endothelial function. Methods and materials useful for preventing restenosis are described and claimed.

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